

SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116
U.S. Application No. 09/692,043

PATENT APPLICATION
Atty Docket No. Q61360

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following at page 27 after the first full paragraph:

It is possible to determine the (i,j) component of the T matrix using the spectral reflectance distribution $R(i,j,\lambda)$ (column vector or matrix with n rows and one column, namely a column matrix). In this operation, the spectral reflectance distribution $R(i,j,\lambda)$ can be expressed by the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}(i, j, \lambda) &= (R(i, j, \lambda_1), R(i, j, \lambda_2), \dots, R(i, j, \lambda_n))^T \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} R(i, j, \lambda_1) \\ R(i, j, \lambda_2) \\ \dots \\ R(i, j, \lambda_n) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where $R(i,j,\lambda_1)$ denotes a scalar and the superscript "T" denotes transpose.

Therefore, the (i,j) component of the T matrix can be expressed by the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} T(i, j) &= \mathbf{R}(i, j, \lambda)^T \mathbf{R}(i, j, \lambda) / n \\ &= 1/n (R(i, j, \lambda_1), R(i, j, \lambda_2), \dots, R(i, j, \lambda_n)) \begin{pmatrix} R(i, j, \lambda_1) \\ R(i, j, \lambda_2) \\ \vdots \\ R(i, j, \lambda_n) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (R(i, j, \lambda_1)^2 + R(i, j, \lambda_2)^2 + \dots + R(i, j, \lambda_n)^2) / n \end{aligned}$$